

EXHIBIT A

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Ryan et al.

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(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SUPPORTING
 MULTIPLE CALL CENTERS**

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 U.S.C. 154(b) by 135 days.

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(22) Filed: **Jan. 25, 2002**

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 2001.

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **H04M 11/04**

(52) U.S. Cl. **379/45; 379/49; 379/265.09**

(58) Field of Search **379/37-51, 265.01,
 379/265.02, 265.05, 265.09**

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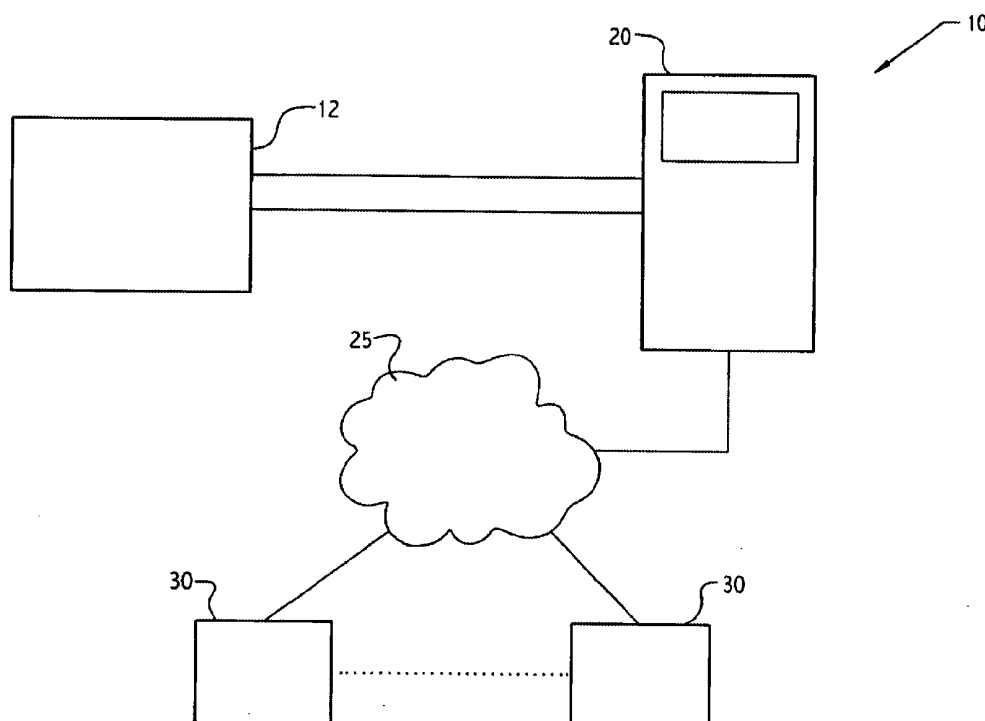
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method for routing calls from multiple call centers using remote terminals for receiving incoming calls, a wide area network interfaced with the remote terminals, and a central data manager configured to receive the incoming calls from a communication network and to route them to the remote terminals over the wide area network. The remote terminals enable operators to receive incoming calls and to dispatch personnel in response to the incoming calls. Each of the incoming calls is associated with an automatic number identification identifying a communication device from which the incoming call originated. Additionally, each of the incoming calls is routed over the wide area network to a particular remote terminal based on the associated automatic number identification of the incoming call.

5 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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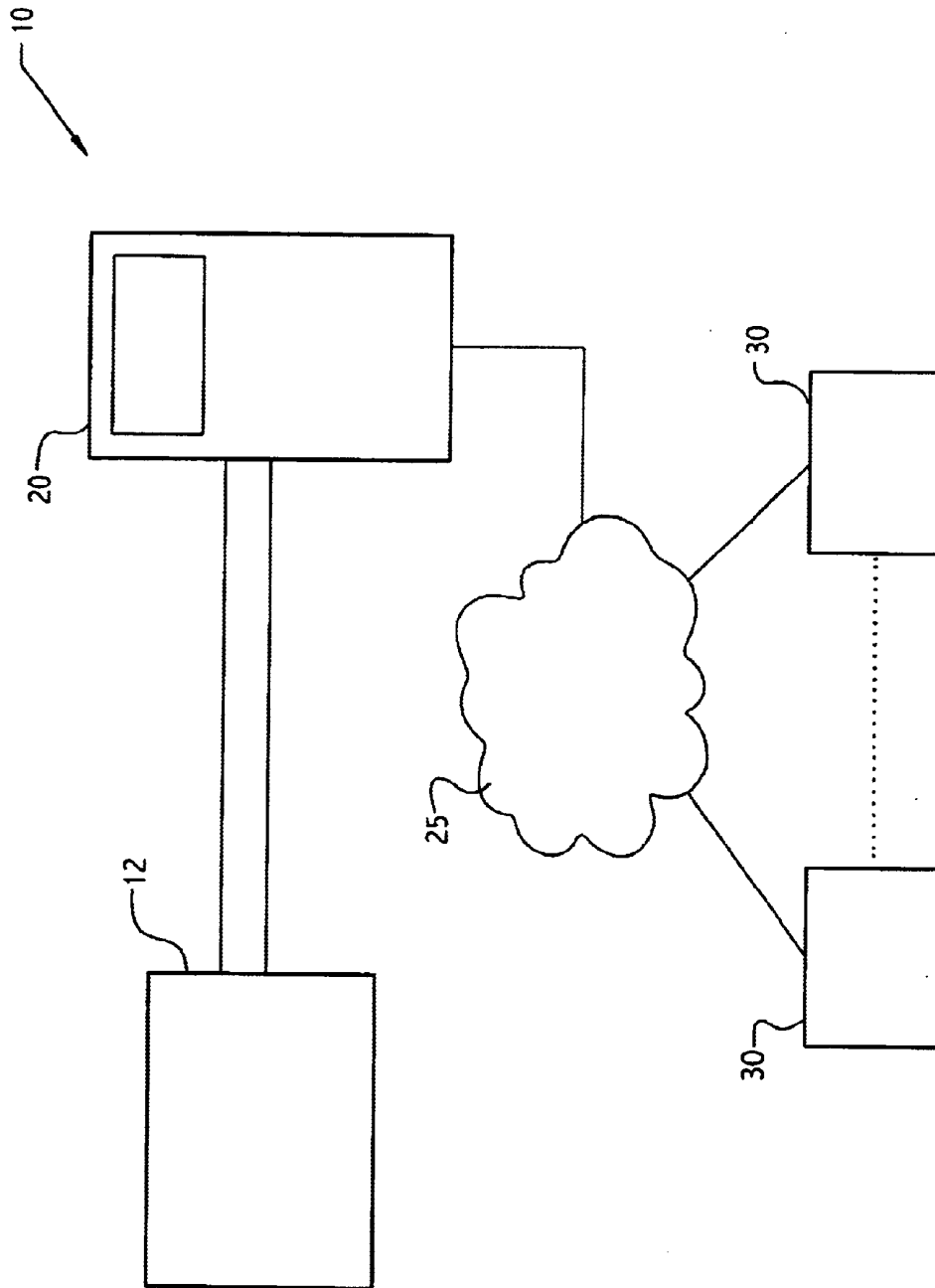


FIG. 1

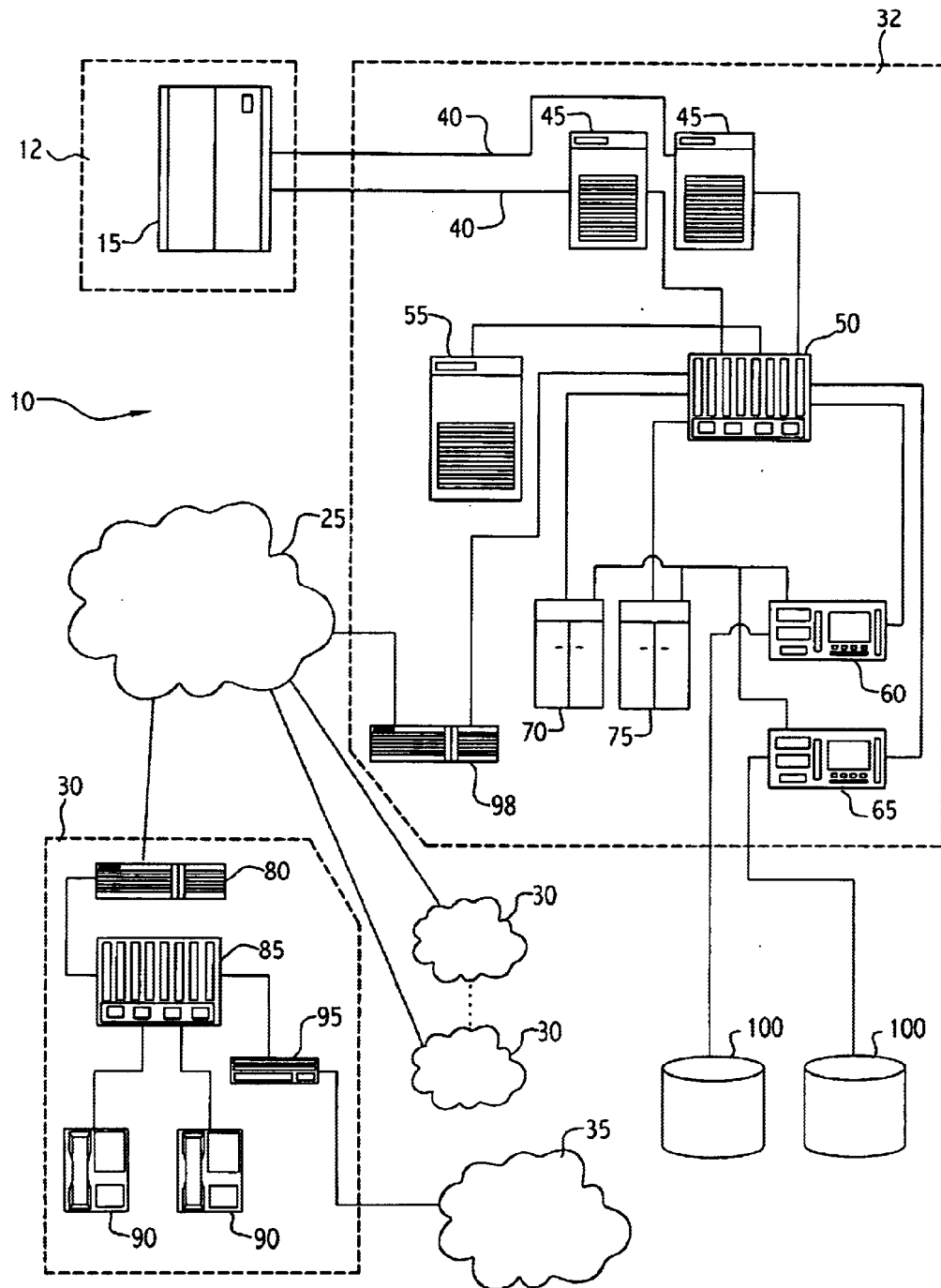


FIG. 2

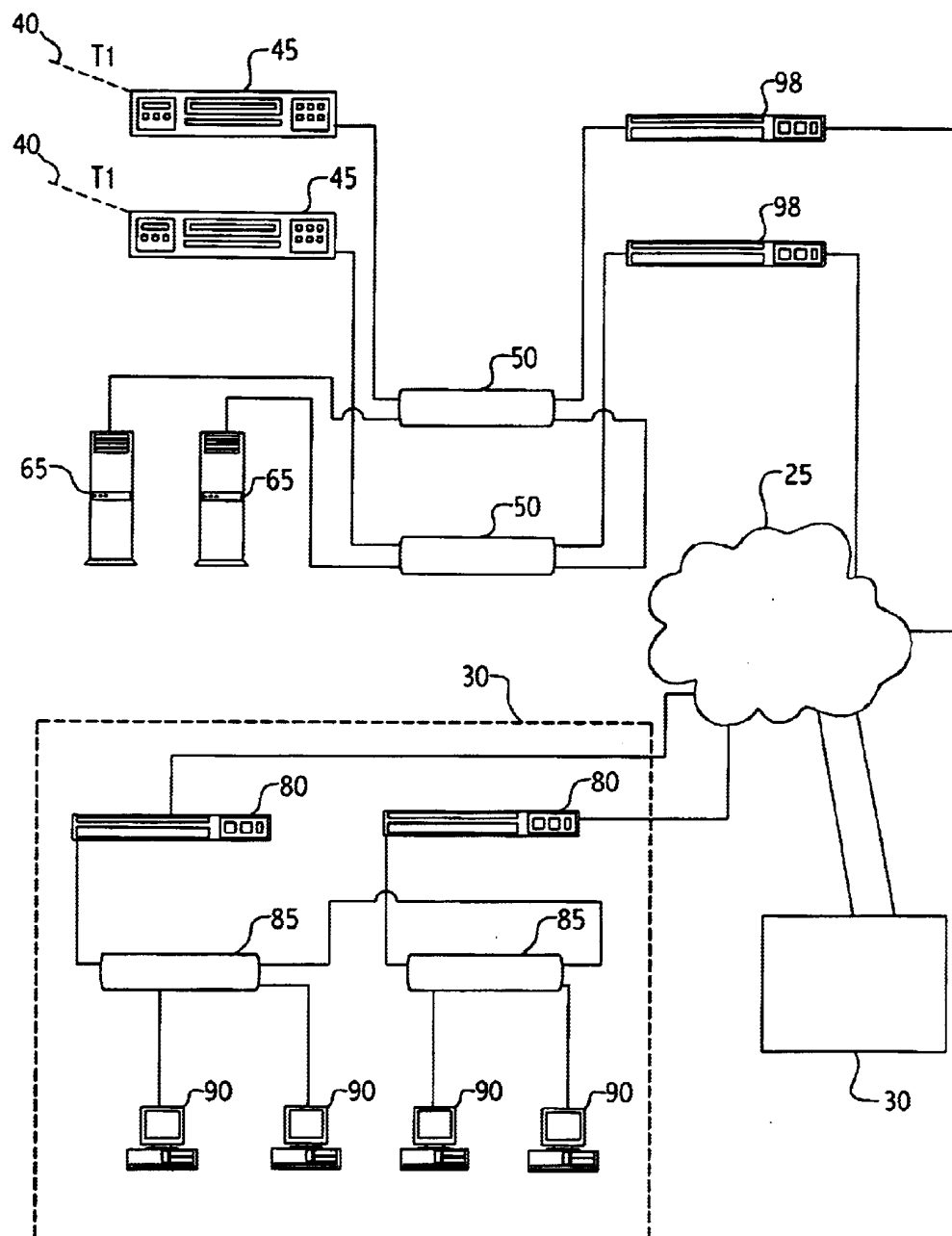


FIG. 3

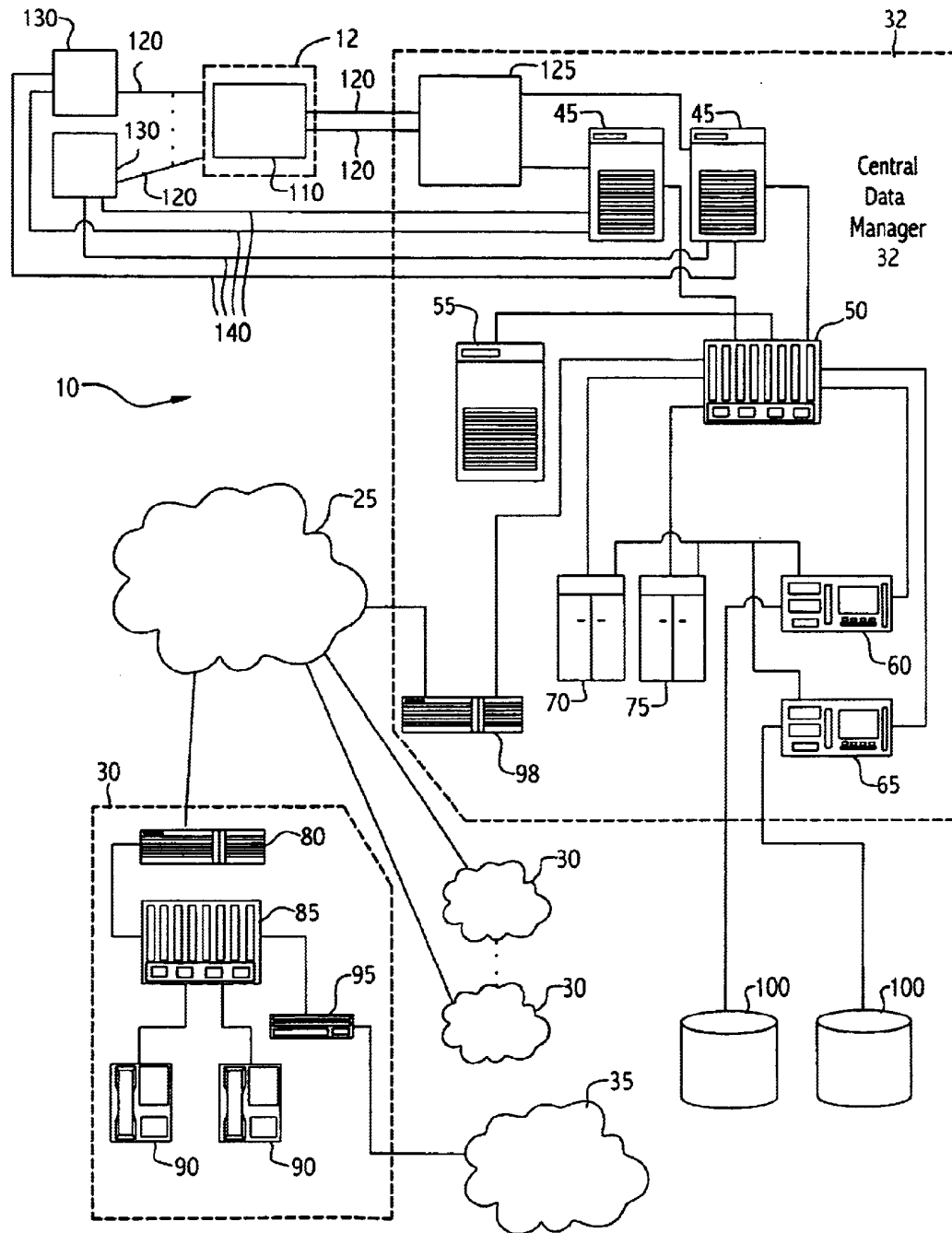


FIG. 4

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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SUPPORTING MULTIPLE CALL CENTERS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This document claims priority to and the benefit of the filing date of copending provisional application entitled, "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING SUPPORT TO MULTIPLE CALL CENTERS VIA VOICE AND DATA OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL," assigned Serial No. 60/264,242, and filed Jan. 26, 2001, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to a system that provides, manages, and delivers an open, robust and scaleable platform that is able to support multiple call centers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Transmission control protocol (TCP) and internet protocol (IP), together TCP/IP, have become the most widely used network protocols in the computer industry. TCP/IP provides error-free delivery of data and is compatible with most computers and operating systems. In addition to transmitting data packets over TCP/IP, voice over internet protocol (VoIP), also known as internet telephony, or making a telephone call over the internet, is becoming more popular. Its popularity stems from its relatively low cost and ease of installation and maintenance. Business organizations are using VoIP more to answer calls, take requests from customers, and apply target services to customers. VoIP offers the opportunity not only to route a call to a particular call center, but it also provides the caller's location information to the call taker. A call center is simply a specific unit of a business organization to which the call is forwarded; call centers may be arranged by geographical location. The particular call center takes the call and provides services to the caller or dispatches a service provider to the caller's location or location specified by the caller.

An organization, such as a provider of an emergency 911 services, really benefits from having calls forwarded as quickly as possible to the appropriate Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) call center. In addition, providing that call center with the caller's location information provides usually critical information faster and often more reliably than requesting it from a caller.

The caller's location is often determined by Automatic Location Information (ALI). ALI information includes the name, address, and other pertinent information (e.g., agencies that serve that address, such as police, fire department, ambulance) about the calling party. Automatic number identification (ANI) is the telephone number of the calling party. The system that takes the ANI at the call center and interfaces to the ALI database and other external interfaces is often referred to as an ANI/ALI controller. Previous custom has been to have an ANI/ALI controller for each call center.

Although present techniques are capable of providing organizations with information, such as ALI and ANI, about a calling party, improved techniques for providing such information quicker and at a reduced cost are generally desirable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a service providing system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

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FIG. 2 depicts a more detailed view of the system depicted in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 depicts a redundant system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 depicts an alternate embodiment of the system depicted in FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A method and system for providing, managing, and delivering a platform that is able to support multiple call centers is described. FIG. 1 depicts an exemplary service providing system 10, such as an emergency service providing system, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The system 10 is preferably comprised of a communication network 12 (e.g., the Public Switch Telephone Network or PSTN), a secure facility 20, a wide area communication network 25 (e.g., TCP/IP network), and call centers 30. The communication network 12 receives calls destined for one of the call centers 30. In this regard, each call destined for one of the call centers 30 is preferably associated with a particular call identifier or a call identifier of a particular set of identifiers. A call identifier associated with an incoming call may be an identifier dialed or otherwise input by the caller. For example, the call centers 30 may be locations for receiving emergency calls and dispatching emergency service personnel in response to the calls. Such emergency call centers in the prior art are typically identified by a "911" call identifier that informs communication networks to route the calls to such a call center.

Moreover, when the communication network 12 receives a call having a particular call identifier, such as the "911" identifier, and originating from a calling device located in a particular geographic area, the communication network 12 is preferably configured to route the call to the secure facility 20. In this regard, the secure facility 20 and, hence, the call centers 30 of FIG. 1 are preferably utilized for servicing calls only from a particular geographic area or a particular set of geographic areas. Other similar facilities 20 and call centers 30 may be employed to service calls from other geographic areas. Moreover, the network 12 is preferably designed to route calls to the secure facility 20 only if the call originated from an area serviced by the facility 20 and call centers 30.

To determine whether a call originated from the particular geographic area serviced by the facility 20 and call centers 30, the network 12 may analyze the automatic number information (ANI) and/or automatic location information (ALI) associated with the call. In this regard, well known techniques exist for analyzing the ANI and ALI of an incoming call to identify the call as originating from a particular calling device or a particular calling area. Such techniques may be employed by the network 12 to determine whether an incoming call originated from a calling device within an area serviced by the facility 20 and call centers 30. Moreover, if an incoming call originated from such an area and if the incoming call is associated with the particular call identifier referred to above, then the network 12 preferably routes the call to the secure facility 20.

When a call is routed to the secure facility 20, a central data manager 32, which may be implemented in software, hardware, or a combination thereof, processes the call according to techniques that will be described in more detail hereafter and routes the call, over the wide area network 25, to one of the call centers 30 depending on the ANI and/or ALI associated with the call. In processing the call, the

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central data manager **32** may convert the call from one communication protocol to another communication protocol, such as voice over internet protocol (VoIP), for example, in order to increase the performance and/or efficiency of the system **10**. The central data manager **32** may also gather information to help the call centers **30** in processing the call. There are various techniques that may be employed by the central data manager **32** to enhance the performance and/or efficiency of the system **10**, and examples of such techniques will be described in more detail hereafter.

Various benefits may be realized by utilizing a central facility **20** to intercept or otherwise receive a call from the network **12** and to then route the call to one of the call centers **30** via WAN **25**. For example, serving multiple call centers **30** with a central data manager **32**, may help to reduce total equipment costs. In this regard, it is not generally necessary to duplicate the processing performed by the central data manager **32** at each of the call centers **30**. Thus, equipment at each of the call centers **30** may be reduced. As more call centers **30** are added, the equipment savings enabled by implementing equipment at the central data manager **32** instead of the call centers **30** generally increases.

Furthermore, the system **10** is not dependent on any telephone company's switch for controlling the manner in which data is communicated to the call centers **30**. In this regard, the central data manager **32** may receive a call from the network **12** and communicate the call to the destination call centers **30** via any desirable communication technique, such as VoIP, for example. Note that enabling VoIP allows voice and data to efficiently travel together over the WAN **25**, which is particularly beneficial for emergency service providers.

Data security is another possible benefit of the exemplary system **10** as the central data manager **32** is able to store the data for different network providers associated with network **12** on different partitions. In this regard, the operator of the facility **20** may secure the data utilized by the facility **20** such that a network service provider of the network **12** is unable to access information provided to the secure facility operator by other network service providers. Thus, the network service providers may be more willing to provide the secure facility operator with its information.

FIG. 2 is a more detailed view of an exemplary embodiment of the system **10**. Other embodiments of the system **10** are possible. The central data manager **32** is comprised of primary and secondary T1 connections **40**, voice over IP (VoIP) gateways **45**, a Local Area Network (LAN) hub or switch **50**, a call manager (soft switch or gatekeeper) **55**, a primary server **60** with a local database, a backup server **65** with a local database, and, optionally, a computer-aided dispatch server **70** and a mapping server **75**. The call center **30** is comprised of a router **80**, LAN hub or switch **85**, virtual phone positions or VoIP telephone sets **90**, and a local dial tone (DT) switch **95**. The term "call center" is used to refer to the organizational unit of a business/office that receives incoming calls as well as, typically, requests for services.

The DMS **100** Tandem office **15** that is depicted in FIG. 2 is only representative; it could be any 911 Tandem office or local telephone switch or exchange from which the call originates. The Tandem office **15** is a switch or a group of existing switches that is used for the communication network **12** to determine to which call center **30** calls should be routed. For example, when a person dials 911, he will preferably have dedicated circuits, i.e., 911 trunks, going

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into a 911 Tandem office. The 911 Tandem office has the responsibility of taking the automatic number identification (ANI) and automatic location information (ALI) from the calling number and determining which Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) call center that call should be routed to by performing a lookup in the Tandem's database tables and then getting the call switched to that PSAP call center over a dedicated trunk. In the 911 example, the Tandem's database preferably knows not only which PSAP call center serves it, but also which fire department, police department, EMS office, etc., serves that subscriber number. The Tandem **15** contains the database tables that enable it to perform selective routing based on the calling number or ANI. The Tandem **15** passes the information in its database tables on to the central data manager **32** along with the call so that the central data manager **32** knows which call center **30** to transfer the call to. There are multiple dedicated trunks to each call center to provide for redundancy in case one of the trunks fails.

In this particular example, the trunks out of the Tandem office **15** are taken over multiple T1s **40** (for redundancy in case one of the T1s fail) into Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Gateways **45**. A T1 is a circuit switch technology circuit that has industry standard signaling.

Note that other types of communication circuits may be utilized in other embodiments. Furthermore, redundant use of communication connections as described herein is desirable but is not a necessary feature of the present invention. The call comes out of the Tandem switch **15** on a specific T1 circuit **40**. Each T1 has 24 voice channels and each of those 24 voice channels is dedicated to a specific call center. So, for example, two T1s will have a total of 48 circuits that can be dedicated to 48 call centers. The circuits could serve, for example, 12 call centers with 4 trunks each, for a total of 48 channels, each of which is dedicated to a specific call center. In other words, each trunk or channel is dedicated to a specific call center. The concept is to split those trunks to a specific call center to where half the circuits are on one T1 and the other half are on another T1; or, on a larger system, there will be more than two T1s (but there is always minimum of two T1s for redundancy). So the trunks are split; no more than half of the trunks going to a particular call center will be on one T1, and when a call comes in, the switch knows which call center the call is for.

The VoIP Gateway **45** then converts the T1 circuit switch technology signaling into VoIP signaling. The VoIP Gateway **45** also picks up the ANI and may deliver it to a primary server **60** to make it available for other uses. The VoIP signal then goes through a local area network (LAN) hub or switch **50**. That call may then be routed from the LAN hub **50** through a soft switch or gatekeeper or call manager **55**, and the call manager **55** then directs that call to a particular call center **30**. The central data manager **32** of FIG. 2 also includes a router **98**. This router **98** takes the VoIP signal and puts it onto a wide area communication network (WAN) or intranet **25** to make the connection to the appropriate call center **30**. There are multiple call centers **30** that are connected to this same network **25**.

When the call is presented to a particular call center **30** through a router **80** at the call center **30**, the call will ring on a virtual phone or physical VoIP telephone set **90**. FIG. 2 depicts two Virtual Phones **90**, Position 1 and Position 2. Of course, the invention is not limited to two positions; there will be as many positions as are necessary for the particular call center to handle the traffic, and the number of positions in this concept will not vary from traditional call centers. Both ANI/ALI information (i.e., data) and voice are prefer-

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ably being delivered over the WAN or intranet 25 via the IP protocol on the same feed. In the embodiment shown by FIG. 2, instead of having separate circuits for voice and data, redundant feeds, each of which carry both voice and data (e.g., ANI/ALI) may be used. This redundancy is depicted in FIG. 3.

The call will then proceed through the router 80 in the call center 30 into a LAN hub or switch 85 that is capable of handling voice. When the call rings there, the associated data is also reported back to the central data manager 32 through an IP link into a primary server 60 with local database and/or a secondary, or backup, server 65 with local database. All of this information is delivered over the same WAN or intranet 25 via the call center router 80 to the secure facility router 90 back to the LAN hub 50 in the secure facility into primary server 60 and backup server 65. The data is reported through either a serial link or an IP packet. The data informs the server(s) 60, 65 that the call on this trunk was presented to this call center 30 and that it has been answered. The software that is running on these servers 60, 65 will then deliver the call screen, which includes the ALI (automatic location information) including the name and the address and other pertinent information about that calling party, to the call taker at the call center 30. Out of the call center 30, the local Central Office with dial tone 35 is a line going to the local DT switch 95 and providing dial tone. This represents administrative lines that allow local phone calls to be made without having to go through a wide area network that could possibly be long distance. In other words, a person could simply press a button on a virtual phone 90 that would get a dial tone through the local DT switch 95.

The servers (both primary 60 and backup 65) have the capability to serve multiple call centers 30 on one or various partitions. Thus, this allows the amount of equipment required by each call center 30 to be reduced, thereby reducing total equipment costs. Instead of having an ANI/ALI controller and a primary and backup server at each call center, multiple call centers 30 (i.e., hundreds) in a plurality of locations may be served by a single central data manager 32 at a central site. Multiple servers are preferably used for redundancy and reliability. Redundant circuits to each call center are still recommended, i.e., two or more high speed (e.g., 56K or higher) circuits. The redundant circuit may be a wireless facility or it could be any means for delivering IP, e.g., a connection over a virtual private network or over the internet or a dial-up link. There are various methodologies for transmitting voice and data to a call center over IP. The redundancy, that is, having at least two circuits to the call center, eliminates individual trunk circuits as well as multiple ALI database circuits to a centralized remote database from each call center. In this case, the redundant circuits will serve as many trunks as desired and the only thing that would change is the bandwidth of the pipes that deliver the IP trunking to the call center.

The equipment for a central data manager 32 may exist at multiple facilities for the sake of redundancy, e.g., the Voice over IP Gateway 45 may be physically located in two different facilities miles apart. Likewise, the primary server 60 and backup server 65 might be in two separate facilities miles apart. So if one of the servers were to be out of service for some reason, the other one could pick up the load and continue on. The server controller, which can be implemented in software, hardware, or a combination thereof, is modular such that different modules may be run on different servers. Furthermore, the workload can be distributed. As the workload increases for a particular controller module, that module can be removed and run on another server that has, for example, more horsepower.

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Particular to this invention is the grouping of and inter-connectivity between the equipment in the system. The central data manager 32 that houses the primary 60 and backup 65 servers may also house a computer-aided dispatch (CAD) server 70 and a mapping server 75. CAD and mapping are used, for example, when someone dials 911. In order that the caller can be located within a certain amount of accuracy, CAD/mapping draws a map and pinpoints a location on the map. It may also show the nearest police car to that incident or the nearest ambulance or fire station. Computer-aided dispatch allows the 911 service to dispatch that particular fire department or police car or ambulance to the scene. CAD/mapping can show a particular rescue unit's availability and status, and, for example, when a police car is dispatched to the incident, the police car can be dragged and dropped on the screen onto the incident. Often the emergency service has a need to talk to everyone at the incident, but frequently the fire truck, the police car, and the ambulance are all on different radio frequencies. In this situation, CAD/mapping gives the emergency service a way to click on the incident and, through interfaces, it maintains multiple frequencies on the radio and allows the emergency service personnel to send a simultaneous transmission, rather than having to go through the radio consoles, select all the necessary channels, and then send the message. In other words, the computer interfaces with the radio equipment and allows a single transmission. The CAD/mapping server(s) 70, 75 will be connected so that CAD/mapping services may be provided to any of the call centers 30 over the same connection. Such "common equipment," such as CAD servers, mapping servers, etc., do not need to be purchased and installed for every single call center that is part of the system. Although some call centers may want their own CAD/mapping servers, the multiplicity could easily be eliminated and the system could share a common server for these CAD/mapping services. With this system 10 design, servers 60, 65 in centralized points serve multiple call centers 30 rather than each call center having every piece of equipment at its premise.

Also, rather than necessarily having a server 60 on premise at each call center 30, each call center's information may be placed on a single server 60 in the central controlled environment 20 and simply deliver what a call center 30 needs. For example, when a person logs on to the server 60 for administrative purposes, he will be able to look at the call logs associated with his particular call center 30 without having to look at the call logs for the several other call centers that are sharing the same server 60. Each call center 30 has its own unique call center identification, unique set of speed dials, unique set of agency associations, and other unique information. Each call center 30 or subscriber may have its own database on the central server 60. For instance, in any given area, information about or directions to get to a particular address, instead of simply the address, may be helpful. Every call center 30 preferably has the ability to add, modify, and delete its own information. Previously, databases were not set up to have multiple call centers with each call center accessible by only its own employees. Multiple centers would have had to share a single database which may not be feasible for privacy reasons or inter-agency problems or for whatever reason. But the server 60 of the embodiment shown by FIG. 2 allows for privacy of information via database partitioning. The partitioned database structure allows multiple independent call centers 30 to be served from a single server 60. This includes user interfaces for entering data for each call center 30, such as supporting agencies, speed dial lists, individual telephone

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trunk/line interfaces, individual on-premise phone systems as well as reporting software for reporting data to the call center **30**.

Normal security and redundancy designs are applicable to this server **60** design. Nothing in the present invention prevents the customary uses of firewalls. Furthermore, if the voice gateways **45** go into two different LAN switches and hubs **50** and those two hubs **50** are tied together with a link, each one also has a connection to either the primary **60** or backup server **65** so that if one hub or switch **50** is lost, the other one is capable of taking the load. In addition, at least two Wide Area Network (WAN) routers **98**, **80** may be used on each side for redundancy.

The primary **60** and backup **65** servers have the ability to have local as well as remote databases. For example, a local database can take updates from the telephone company as service orders are processed. If a person moves into a residence and signs up for phone service, if he is a new subscriber in the area, a new record is generated (often called an "insert" record) which contains the subscriber's name, address, telephone number, and Emergency Service Number (ESN), which is something related to 911 that says this address is served by a particular PSAP call center, fire department, police department, EMS service, etc., so if the subscriber dials 911, all of this information is presented. Then this or any other new, modified, or deleted information would be passed on to the primary server **60** typically once a day via a download. The central data manager **32** has the ability to store this database locally on site as well as remotely. This provides for flexibility, for example, for the smaller call centers that do not want to spend money on redundant circuits. Instead, the so-called small site would have the information locally and the redundancy would be in that a single link to off-site server(s) **100** would be used if the primary server **60** local database was out of service. In addition, with the redundant server system of the present invention, the changes from the primary server **60** would be updated to the remote servers **100** as well as to the backup server **65**. The result is one shared central data manager **32** that may serve various databases for multiple call centers **30**.

The present invention is not limited to public safety answering point call centers. The method and system of the present invention can be used for any organization or service, for example, for dispatching a truck for package and mail pickup or delivery services, taxi or limousine services, food delivery services, plumbing services, floral delivery, etc. It is ideal for, but not limited to, any type of fleet management system, pickup/delivery services, or time-critical service provided at a residential or commercial location. The present invention can be used for receiving and collecting information from a call and then routing the call to the nearest branch office, central office, etc. Any kind of services-oriented business can benefit from the system of the present invention in order to take calls as well as to share a phone system, instead of having a key system and/or private branch exchange (PBX) for each different site. Sharing a common Voice over IP system is a major advantage of the present invention, but in addition, these other products, such as mapping, ALI, and computer-aided dispatch, are beneficial in industries other than public safety and emergency 911 services.

Rather than having to dispatch maintenance people to do upgrades, the server **60** may be maintained with the latest software upgrades at the server level. In addition, training on the usage of the server **60** is offered out of a centralized place, in addition to web-based training over the closed circuit. The server **60** also has the capability to support

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multiple remote printers, CAD interfaces, remote databases, and telephone systems from a central site **20**.

Having the tandem office **15** is not a necessary feature of the system **10** of this invention. In an alternate embodiment as depicted in FIG. 4, the Tandem office **15** is eliminated and replaced, for example, with an SS7 network **110**. In this embodiment, the primary **60** and/or backup **65** servers provide the database lookups and call routing to the appropriate call center **30** based on the ANI/ALI of the calling number. In this embodiment, all of the calls are routed from the SS7 network **110** to the central data manager **32**. Connections to the VoIP gateways **45** still exist, but instead of using T1 links **40**, the alternate embodiment may use SS7 signaling links **120** to connect the existing SS7 network **110** to the VoIP gateways **45** via an SS7 signaling interface **125**. SS7 signaling links **120** are also used to connect the end offices **130** to the SS7 network **110**. The end offices **130** have separate voice circuits **140** to the VoIP gateways **45**. The Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN) **12** has multiple types of trunks. SS7 is a type of connection that sends signaling separate from the voice type of signaling **140**; for example, it sends the automatic number identification (ANI) and other information over the signaling link channel **120** separate from the voice signal **140**. The SS7 network **110** has a connection into every end office **130** that serves a particular geographical area, whether through local dial tone connection, wireless connection, internet service provider, etc. The SS7 signaling links **120** are simply a way to get the calls from each of these end offices **130** on the SS7 network **110** to the servers **60**, **65**. In addition, the SS7 signaling links **120** provide the ANI and other information to the server **60** so that the server **60** can then process the call to the appropriate call center **30**. By using the SS7 network **110** and signaling links **120** (via the SS7 signaling interface **125**, VoIP gateways **45**, and LAN hub **50**), the speed of the call is increased because channel associated signaling with multiple frequencies, which is slower and older technology, is not used. The SS7-delivered information is taken directly and converted to IP. Eliminating channel associated signaling as well as the Tandem is much faster. As soon as the call is received by the server **60**, it is immediately dispatched to a phone which rings at the call center **30**; an approximate five-to-six second delay is eliminated.

What is claimed is:

1. An emergency services communication system, comprising:

a plurality of remote terminals for enabling emergency services operators to receive incoming calls and to dispatch emergency service personnel in response to said incoming calls;

a wide area network interfaced with each of the plurality of remote terminals;

a central data manager configured to receive said incoming calls and to route said incoming calls to said plurality of remote terminals over said wide area network;

wherein each of said incoming calls is associated with Automated Number Information and Automatic Location Information data identifying a communication device from which said incoming call originated and wherein each of said incoming calls is delivered over said Wide Area Network to a particular one of said remote terminals by said central data manager based on said associated Automatic Number Information of said incoming call and wherein said central data manager is located in a centralized secure facility with on-site

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server capability for analyzing and recording said Automatic Number information and said Automatic Location Information for each of said incoming calls; and wherein said centralized secure facility serves a plurality of Public Safety Answering Points, each of which comprise multiple individual members of said plurality of remote terminals.

2. An emergency services communication method, comprising the steps of:

providing a plurality of remote terminals;

providing a central data manager;

receiving, at said central data manager, incoming calls, wherein each of said incoming calls is associated with an Automatic Number Information and Automatic Location Information data packet identifying a communication device from which said incoming call originated;

selecting one of the remote terminals based on the Automatic Number Information and Automatic Location Information data associated with said incoming call;

routing said incoming call from the central data manager to the selected remote terminal over a wide area network thereby enabling an emergency service operator at the selected remote terminal to dispatch emergency service personnel in response to the one incoming call

wherein said central data manager is located in a centralized secure facility with on-site server capability for analyzing and recording said data for each of said incoming calls; and

wherein said centralized secure facility serves a plurality of Public Safety Answering Points, each of which comprise multiple individual members of said plurality of remote terminals.

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3. A method for handling incoming emergency services calls having both voice and data signals associated with said calls, the method comprising the steps of:

presenting an incoming emergency call from a remote caller to a central data manager;

accessing data associated with said incoming call;

selecting a call center for said incoming call depending on said data associated with said incoming call delivered by digital circuits via voice over IP to said call center; and

routing the incoming call from said central data manager to said selected call center thereby enabling an emergency service operator at said selected call center to dispatch emergency service personnel in response to said incoming call;

wherein said central data manager is located in a centralized secure facility with on-site server capability for analyzing and recording said data for each of said incoming calls; and

wherein said centralized secure facility serves a plurality of Public Safety Answering Points, each of which comprise multiple individual members of said plurality of remote terminals.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein data associated with said incoming call includes both Automatic Number Information and Automatic Location Information data and is transmitted along with said voice signals over an IP network to said selected call center.

5. The method of claim 3 wherein the incoming call is routed to the selected Public Safety Answering Point using voice over IP over a wide area network.

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